

## CLUBWOMEN IN NEW YORK FOR BIENNIAL CONVENTION

Nine Thousand Delegates, Alternates and Visitors Attend Opening Session.

EVERY STATE REPRESENTED

Governor Whitman Extends Welcome on Behalf of State—Miss Margaret Wilson Occupies Seat of Honor. Campaign for Presidency Opens.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 24.—Nine thousand delegates, alternates and visitors from all the States in the Union and from Cuba, Porto Rico, Alaska and the Philippines, filled the Seventh Regiment Armory here tonight at the first general session of the thirteen biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. More than 2,000 spectators were turned away at the doors. Of those in the armory, 1,500 were men. The crowd became so dense before the convention opened that the doors were closed, and police reserves were called. Five women were overcome in the crush, and received attention at an emergency hospital at the armory.

With the arrival of Governor Whitman and Mrs. Whitman, the convention was called to order by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the Federation.

Mrs. William Grant Brown, president of the New York biennial board, which arranged for the convention, presided with Mrs. Pennybacker.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, occupied the seat of honor between them.

NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS ON PLATFORM

On the platform were also the national and State officers. The main floor was occupied almost entirely by delegates and alternates, seated in State delegations. Three hundred officers handled the speakers.

Boards carried the voices of the speakers to the remotest corners of the great auditorium.

Governor Whitman, who was the first speaker, paid high tribute to what he called the "new woman" after welcoming the delegates on behalf of New York State.

To-day women fill our schools, colleges and universities, he said, and their clubs, rooted in the life of every community, discuss all topics known to human interest. No door of opportunity is closed to them.

"Of the forty-eight occupations that go to make up the business of life, the so-called 'weaker sex' is laboring in all but five or ten. Over \$3,000,000 women are engaged in gainful occupations and in the trades and in the professions the reward of preferment is increasingly won upon merit rather than sex."

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson welcomed the delegates and visitors in the name of Mayor Mitchell.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY PROMINENT WOMEN

Addresses were also delivered by Mrs. Albert Hildreth, of Syracuse, president of the New York State Federation; Mrs. Benjamin Prince, president of Norfolk; the oldest woman's club in the country; Mrs. Eugene Grant, president of the New York City Federation; Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, chairman of the parole board; and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association on the Progress for Woman Suffrage.

The campaign for the presidency of the federation was opened at the convention of the organization this afternoon. Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin, O., and Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, of Los Angeles, were introduced by Mrs. Pennybacker.

Both candidates outlined their policies. Mrs. Sneath limited her talk to the \$100,000 endowment fund, and counseled its wise investment. Mrs. Cowles discussed the endowment fund, revision of the by-laws, advocated adequate headquarters and favored increasing the advisory board from fifteen to fifty-seven.

Two hundred women attended a luncheon given by Mrs. John Hays Hammond this afternoon, when means of attaining peace throughout the world were discussed. Mrs. Hammond said a world court would achieve it. Mrs. William J. Bryan said the task rests upon the women, and they should lead.

During the afternoon, conferences were held by the chairmen of departments and various committees. The sessions were executive.

MRS. HORTON DESCRIBES WAITE'S MAN FROM EGYPT

(Continued from First Page.)

about his father-in-law, John E. Peck."

"He said his father-in-law was very ill, that was all. He seldom spoke about his family to me."

After Mr. Peck's death, Mrs. Horton declared Waite sent her a telegram in which he urged her to "go on with her studies."

ADVISED TO MOVE FROM "STUDIO" APARTMENT

Later he wired her from Grand Rapids, advising her to pack their belongings and move from the "studio" apartment.

When he returned to New York, after he had been apprised that he was suspected of the murder of Mr. Peck, Waite met Mrs. Horton, she asserted, and complained of not being able to sleep. He gave her some money and requested her to go to a drug store and buy some tablets for him. She was at "school" at the time, taking a "German lesson," but she excused herself and did as Waite requested.

"What did Waite say when you gave him the tablets?"

"He would never see me again."

"Did you cry?"

"Yes, I did."

"Did he kiss you good-by?"

"No."

"Why?"

"I wouldn't let him."

Mrs. Horton said that was the last she saw of Waite before his arrest. He gave her a ring and \$1,170 in cash, she said.

Mrs. Horton told of receiving other letters from Waite after his arrest. In one she said Waite wrote about "the man from Egypt," which he described after his arrest as the evil influence working within him.

"Did you reply to Waite's letters?"

was asked.

"Yes."

"What did you say?"

"I said something about waiting four or forty years, I think."

On cross-examination, Mrs. Horton told Waite's counsel she not only had begged to be allowed to see the prisoner, but that soon she would be earning considerable money from her

## Two Federation Candidates



(Left) Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin, O., and (right) Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, of Los Angeles, Cal., both of whom are candidates for the presidency of the Federation of Women's Clubs, now meeting in New York.

art, and she gladly would use it to aid Waite.

ANSWERS TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY USUALLY UNSATISFACTORY

Questioned concerning her visits to the district attorney's office, Mrs. Horton said her answers to the district attorney on all her visits except the last one were unsatisfactory.

"You told the district attorney on your last visit that Waite had told you he 'didn't do it'?"

"Yes."

"Had you mentioned that to the district attorney in any of your former visits?"

"No."

On cross-examination Mr. Deal asked Mrs. Horton:

"Your relations with the defendant were purely platonic, were they not?"

"They were," answered the witness.

"When did you go to the apartment with the defendant?"

"Usually between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon."

"What was his demeanor?"

"He was always gentlemanly and kind."

"Did he ever appear to be melancholy?"

"Yes, when I played or sang."

"Describe his actions."

"Why, he would cry like a child."

"At other times how did he act?"

"Very loquacious. He was always bright and cheerful."

"Did he ever comment to you on his feeling with respect to his actions when you were playing the piano or singing?"

"Yes, he often said we were only children."

"Did the defendant ever ask you to go away with him?"

"No, never."

"What did the defendant tell you he did for a living?"

"Why, he said he was doing research work for Dr. Muller."

OBTAINED QUANTITY OF ARSENIC "TO KILL SOME CATS"

Dr. Muller had testified that Waite obtained through him a quantity of arsenic shortly before Mr. Peck's death.

Waite told him, he said, that he wanted the poison to "kill some cats."

Previously, Waite said he was interested in the study of bacteriology, and Dr. Muller had recommended a former instructor of his. Waite already has confessed that he inoculated the aged Mrs. Peck with deadly disease germs, from which she died a few weeks before her husband.

When Mrs. Horton was excused from the stand Mr. Deal asked the court to instruct the jury to disregard all testimony about Waite's study of bacteriology. The court so instructed the jury. The State then rested, and Mr. Deal made the formal motion for the dismissal of the case, which was denied.

Mrs. Clara Peck Waite faced her husband in the court for the first time to-day, when she took the stand as a witness against him.

She was dressed in mourning and came into the courtroom so quietly that few observed her. Her brother, Percy Peck, was testifying. Dr. Waite, who had been sitting with bowed head all the forenoon, looked at his wife, but she appeared not to see him.

Mrs. Waite testified concerning her father's visit from Grand Rapids to New York, and said that Waite suggested that Dr. Albertus A. Moore be called to see her father.

Although her father appeared to be in very good health, some time after his arrival here, Mrs. Waite said, he developed fainting spells. Waite already has admitted that he inoculated him as well as Mrs. Peck with disease germs.

The witness said three days before Mr. Peck's death, Waite served her father with some oysters at dinner. Later Mr. Peck remarked that he felt unusually drowsy.

SAW NOTHING UNUSUAL EXCEPT WHAT MAID TOLD

When asked if she saw anything unusual in Waite's manner, Mrs. Waite broke down and sobbed, but finally replied, "no, only what my maid told me later."

She said her father's condition grew gradually worse and she called in Dr. Moore several times. The night before her father died, she said, Waite gave him an enema and Peck complained that it made him ill. Next morning her father died.

Two weeks before Mr. Peck's death, Waite told his wife, she testified, that he wished to put a "tonic" in Mr. Peck's soup. Previously, she swore, Waite prepared medicine with which he sprayed Mr. Peck's throat.

The sender of the mysterious "K. Adams" telegram, which has figured in the case of Dr. Waite was identified as Elizabeth B. Hardwick, of Somerville, N. J. This was the telegram sent from New York to Grand Rapids, urging Percy Peck to have an autopsy performed on his father's body.

A Question of Beauty is always a question of complexion. With a perfect complexion you overcome nature's deficiencies.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream renders to the skin a clear, refined, pearly-white appearance—the perfect beauty. Healing and refreshing—Non-greasy. Send for trial size.

FERD. T. HOPKINS & SON, 37 Great Jones St., New York

## AMICABLE CONCLUSION OF DISPUTE ON HERESY

Report From Committee on Bills and Overtures Adopted Without Debate.

BY NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS

All Presbyteries Warned That Tenets of Church Must Be Accepted by Candidates for Ministry Before They Should Be Ordained.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America to-day adopted without debate a report from the committee on bills and overtures warning the New York and all other presbyteries that the tenets of the church must be accepted by candidates for the ministry before they should be ordained.

This action, it is believed, ends further discussion in the present assembly of the alleged heresy question in which the New York Presbytery and Union Theological Seminary are involved.

The committee had before it more than two dozen overtures from presbyteries dealing with the heresy controversy. The one which attracted the most attention and to which serious consideration was given by the committee was that from the Cincinnati Presbytery, which proposed that the New York Presbytery be expelled because it licensed three young men who are alleged to hold views at variance with the doctrines of the church. The report of the committee, read, in part, as follows:

"In answer to overtures complaining of the action of the New York Presbytery in receiving and licensing candidates for the ministry, whose theological beliefs do not accord with the doctrinal standards of our church, and to another, calling for a deliverance declaring that it is not only discountenanced and unwarranted, but also unchristian and subversive of proper discipline for one presbytery to assert that the ministers of another presbytery or presbyteries are untrue to their ordination vows, your committee begs to present the following report:

FULL AND FRANK STATEMENTS AS TO ISSUES INVOLVED

"Commissioners from New York Presbytery and representatives of overturning presbyteries appeared before the committee and made full and frank statements as to the issues involved. Complaint was made against the members of New York Presbytery for licensing recently and on previous occasions candidates who could not affirm their belief in the essential doctrine of the word of God and our standards, that our Lord Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary. The members of New York Presbytery felt deeply pained and aggrieved that the overturning presbyteries should propose drastic action, not on the basis of the presbytery's records, but on the basis of exaggerated and misleading newspaper reports.

"The brethren on both sides of the controversy, together with the members of your committee, expressed their strong conviction that this continued agitation was bringing reproach upon the church, was hindering the cause of Christ, and that something must be done effectually to put a stop to it.

"It was proposed that these brethren themselves should confer as to the best remedy for the whole trouble. Having done so in a most earnest, prayerful and forbearing spirit, they presented a paper which to their minds embodied all that the exigencies of the situation demand and which gave them great hope for the future peace and harmony of the church.

"Your committee gave this paper due consideration, and were grateful to God for the manifest leading of the Holy Spirit which had brought the aggrieved parties together, and which we felt led us, your committee, to the unanimous approval of said paper, as the basis of suitable action on the part of the assembly.

"We therefore recommend the adoption of this paper, in the earnest hope that it will allay all misunderstanding, prevent in the future any hasty or ill-considered judgment in public print of brethren in good and regular standing in the ministry, and serve as a warning to all presbyteries against receiving and licensing any candidates for the ministry who cannot give their assent to all the fundamental doctrines of the church.

"We recommend the adoption of the following paper:

"Whereas, The records of the Presbytery of New York show that, on April 10, 1915, that presbytery licensed three candidates for the ministry who are alleged to hold views at variance with the doctrines of the church. The report of the committee, read, in part, as follows:

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